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EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL

THE ONLY OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF ORGANIZED LABOR IN ALAMEDA COUNTY

—OWNED, CONTROLLED AND PUBLISHED BY—

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL OF ALAMEDA COUNTY AND BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL OF ALAMEDA COUNTY

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Business Agents Hold Lively Meet At Checker Cafe

The Union Business Agents' Luncheon Club met last Tuesday afternoon at the Checker Coffee Shop with the largest attendance since the organization of the club three years ago.

The principal speaker for the day was John Corgiat, Jr., assistant director of Civil Works Administration in Alameda County, who outlined the new administration's policies.

Other who gave interesting and constructive talks were Supervisor George Janssen of East Oakland who spoke on the conditions in the eastern part of the county, and Supervsior Thomas E. Caldecott of Berkeley who spoke on the Broadway tunnel on which work will be resumed soon. City Councilman W. W. Holshouser of San Leandro, City Councilmen James H. Quinn and George Fitzgerald also spoke on current affairs.

During the luncheon Mr. O. A. Rowan, the new busines representative of Carmen's Union, Local No. 192 and Mr. P. D. Showalter, secretary of the Bartender's Union Local No. 525 were introduced to the assemblage.

Those in attendance were: James Shea, Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union; C. L. Dellums, Sleeping Car Porters' Union. Thos. E. Caldecott, Supervisor; John J. Corgiat, Jr., Assistant Director of CWA; E. R. Noldin, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Lodge No. 843; Geo. A. Janssen, Supervisor; W. W. Paterson, Hoisting and Portable Engineers' Union; M. H. Mattiesen, Lathers' Union; Jack Larripa, Bakers' Union; John F. Miller, Cooks and Waiters Union; P. D. Showalter, Bartenders' Union; Dr. W. C. Adams; C. D. Gibbon, Steamfitters' Union; L. J. Neeland, Steamfitters' Union; Geo. Fitzgerald, City Councilman; Adrien M. Hynes, Attorney; Gene Gaillac, secretary of Union Business Agents' Luncheon Club; Bert Thurber, Sheet Metal Workers; Bill Holshouser, Councilman of San Leandro; Charles R. Gurney, secretary of Building Trades Council; J. M. Dunifon, Carpenters' Union; Thos. F. Barry, Plasterers' Union; Samuel J. Donohue, Department of Industrial Relations; James H. Doyle, Molders' Union; Bert Heath, Plumbers' Union; T. J. Roberts, Engineers' Union; C. A. Lewis, Engineers' Union; F. B. Fulmer, Engineers' Union; A. J. Barrette, Sign Painters' Union; Nick Jones, Laborers' Union; F. A. Rodgers, Auto Mechanes' Union; O. A. Rowan, Carmen's Union and James H. Quinn, editor, East Bay Labor Journal.

E. J. Tracy Takes Position With NRA

Washington, D. C. — Edward J. Tracy, for a number of years acting director of the American Federation of Labor Legal Reference Bureau, accepted a position with the National Recovery Administration as the assistant to Edward F. McGrady, assistant administrator for labor. Mr. McGrady was formerly a member of the legislative committee of the A. F. of L.

A graduate of Georgetown University Law School and a member of the District of Columbia Bar, Mr. Tracy's knowledge of labor law and court decisions affecting the workers, combined with his thorough familiarity with the labor movement, make him a valuable asset to the NRA.

Warning To Merchants And Unions of County

Certain promoters are going about the city selling tickets supposedly for unemployed benefits for labor unions in Alameda County. These promoters generally phone a merchant and use the name of a labor union or its secretary and demand the merchant to purchase several dollars worth of tickets and if he refuses they threaten that he will be boycotted or placed on the unfair list of Organized Labor.

The Journal takes this means of notifying all merchants and friends to first ask the solicitor to produce his proper credential signed by the Central Labor Council or Building Trades Council of Alameda County before purchasing any tickets whatsoever. Do not purchase tickets over the phone.

These promoters are nothing but "ticket racketeers" going about using the labor unions names falsely.

Police of the county are making an investigation in this matter and will prosecute all parties found guilty of this offense.

Merchants are asked to be on their guard for these racketeers and report all phone calls (about unemployed benefits) to the office of the Journal. Phone TEmplebar 6840.

Officers Installed By Carmen's Union Division 192

The following officers were installed for Local Division No. 192 Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and Motor Coach Operators of America Wednesday evening, January 3 for a two-year term.

Past President and business agent George Durand conducted the installation at the end of which he made a very appropriate talk and wished the entire official family a successful and prosperous administration and admonished the members to be ever mindful of their duties to their officers and organization.

The officers installed were: President and business agent, O. A. Rowan; vice president, J. B. Rutland; recording secretary, B. F. Bowbeer; financial secretary-treasurer, E. H. Mangum; trustees, P. J. Halligan, H. J. Hutt and C. G. Carlson; conductor, W. Dodd; sentinel, Dan Murphy; correspondent, N. H. Miller; line executives, Central, Bob Chase; Western, Clint White; Buss, G. L. Harrison; Key, C. R. Glotfelty, Petaluma, J. F. Brown; Key grievance committee, Lowery, H. F. Haney; Key brakeman board, H. F. Haney; Bus grievance committee, O. C. Ditty, E. M. Cormeny; delegates to Alameda County Central Labor Council, O. A. Rowan, J. B. Rutland, B. F. Bowbeer, E. H. Mangum, Bob Chase, Clint White, O. R. Glotfelty, G. L. Harrison, J. B. Hayes, N. H. Miller.

Quota For Filipinos Means Quota For All Asiatics

A joint committee from the Foreign Policy Association of New York and the World Peace Foundation of Boston urged President Roosevelt recently to liberalize the terms of the Hawes-Cutting Act for independence of the Philippines, which Act expires automatically January 17th. Included among the concessions requested is the grant of immigration quota after independence.

The California Joint Immigration Committee, in a letter now in President Roosevelts' hands, points out that such action would necessitate repeal of the present law excluding aliens ineligible to our citizenship, and also, in fairness, grant of quota to Japanese, Chinese, Hindus and all other Asiatic races now barred because of ineligibility.

The Filipino is not a citizen, but a subject of the United States. Racially he is not eligible to citizenship but the present law grants special exemption to Filipinos who have received honorable discharge from the U. S. Navy. After independence is granted, Filipinos will resume their original status as aliens ineligible to citizenship in common with others of the yellow and brown races. The Joint Committee's letter suggests that we may not with propriety grant to one of those races a privilege refused to the others.

Anti-Lynching Bill Offered in Senate

Costigan and Wagner Believe They Have Overcome Constiutional Objections.

A Federal anti-lynching bill, providing for Federal action where states have failed, was introduced in the Senate recently by Senators Costigan of Colorado and Wagner of New York.

The chief difficulty encountered in preparing this bill was to make sure that it did not deprive any state of rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. The sponsors of the bill believe this difficulty has been solved.

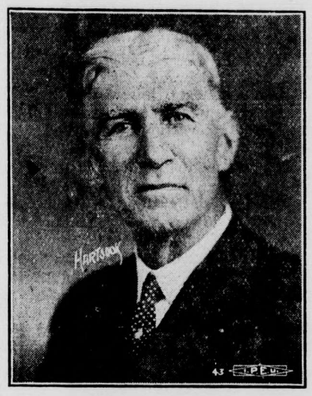
It gives the Federal government the right to fine and imprison state officials who fail in their duty to protect prisoners from mobs.

State officials who countenance lynchings are liable to Federal penalties from five years to life; and any county in which a lynching occurs may be sued by the Federal government for $1,000.

The Federal courts are given power to try persons accused of lynching in states where the state government has given evidence that it is unable or unwilling to act.

Union Labor Post No. 1917 is a live wire post. Join now.

Celebrates 66th Birthday



J. J. Chaudet, secretary-treasurer of Oakland Typographical Union No. 36, celebrated his 66th birthday last Friday, January 12th. He is one of the oldest members in line of service in the Typographical Union, carrying a union membership for more than two score years. He was the recipient of many congratulatory letters from his many friends and celebrated the occasion in the Labor Temple last Saturday morning.

Six Hundred Attend Banquet Given City Manager J. F. Hassler

Friends from all walks of life attended the banquet in honor of John F. Hassler, newly appointed city manager of Oakland, held in the Athens Club last Tuesday evening..

More than six hundred friends gathered in the large dining room of the club to wish the new manager success. Police Judge Edward Tyrrell presented the manager with a wrist watch inscribed "To John F. Hassler from his Friends."

Sherwood Swan acted as toastmaster and called upon the following for a few remarks:

District Attorney, Earl Warren; J. R. Knowland and Dick Carrington, local publishers; Fred E. Stewart, state board of equilization; Hollis R. Thompson, city manager of Berkeley; W. J. Hamilton, chairman board of supervisors; John Bonner, president Oakland Chamber of Commerce; Mayor W. J. McCracken, city of Oakland; Ralph Bryant, city manager of Alameda; Judge W. J. Tyrrell and many others.

Hassler thanked his many friends for the kindness shown him and promised to keep good, clean, sound government in the city of Oakland during his administration.

Dr. Gresham Loses As Local Shrine Potentate

In one of the most talked of elections in the history of fraternalism held last Wednesday evening at the Shrine Temple hall wherein Councilman Dr. J. L. Gresham, next in line for the high position of Potentate, was defeated by seven votes.

Dr. Gresham, well known in politics and an outstanding man in the city of Oakland, was to succeed Earl Warren, now district attorney, as Potentate in the Shrine organization, but Wednesday's vote resulted in his defeat by seven votes.

It is said that this is an unusual happening in the Shrine, only happening once before during the year of 1922 when Dr. W. J. McCracken, now mayor of Oakland, was defeated by a large majority.

33,177 Railmen Lost Jobs Last December

Only Three Months in 1933 Showed Employment Above the Million Mark.

The Interstate Commerce Commission reports 964,328 employes on Class 1 railroads the middle of last December. This includes all groups from executives down. It is a falling off of 33,177 from the number on the payrolls in November, and a decline of 12,597 from the number in December, 1932.

The low point in railroad employment was reached in March, 1933, when the payrolls counted only 919,881 names. Only three months last year showed rail employment above the million mark, August, 1,014,263; September, 1,030,215, and October, 1,024,861.

EDITORIAL

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN OAKLAND IN BAD CONDITION; CWA COMES TO RESCUE.

By FRANK BURKE

Oakland like every other city in the nation has been hit hard by the depression. Trying to overcome this depression during the past two years, we have seen rigid economy placed in effect in this great city in the nature of cutting wages and allowing public buildings to almost tumble-in for the want of repairing and renovating.

We are wondering if this kind of economy is the just kind for the citizens and taxpayers of this great and beautiful city. Some will say yes, but most of us who believe in rigid economy say that eventually this kind of economy is very costly to the taxpayer.

One per cent of the people of Oakland do not know the condition the city is really in for most people believe that by effecting this kind of economy the city fathers are doing the taxpayer an act of justice when in reality it is just reverse English. Of course we must admit that certain kinds of economy is an act of justice to the taxpayer but economy that will cost the taxpayer twice the amount over a period of two or three years is NOT economy, and only for the CWA coming to the rescue of the taxpayers in the city of Oakland, Oakland would be faced with an increase in taxes that would be skyhigh, all because the things that should have been done during the past two or three years were neglected to where they are almost beyond repairing, and this, Dear Reader, is not efficiency or economy.

If the taxpayers would only visit the public buildings in the city and see for themselves the deplorable conditions these buildings are in they would realize that the rigid economy placed in effect during the past several years has not worked out satisfactorily to the people that foot the bills.

Our fire stations, most of them, have not been repaired in any manner or form for the past two years or more. Roofs are leaking, paint and plaster falling from the walls and ceilings, sewer gases escaping into all parts of the building, drain pipes plugged and falling to pieces, wood-work and flooring all dry-rot for the want of a little care and fixing, water lines leaking, doors falling from their hinges, dampness is effecting the buildings because of not heat and many other things need repairing which proves that by saving the taxpayer a few cents to make a reputation or to show how rigid economy can be effected during an administration is expensive in the long run.

Take our city auditorium for example. If the taxpayer was to be assessed for its repairs and renovating all at once it would cost thousands of dollars. Little by little this could have been accomplished over a period of years, but that rigid economy was placed into effect to show the people that a few cents could be saved during an administration and the next administration could take it on the chin and find the next best way out, and that way is through increased taxes.

Our streets are being repaired with the cheapest kind of materials. Today a chuck-hole is repaired and tomorrow the same chuck-hole re-appears. Over a period of time these roads are in such a condition that it takes millions of dollars to put them in proper shape. If the roads were fixed and repaired in the proper manner in the first place it would only cost a few dollars. It would take over five million dollars to fix our roads today.

City trucks, police automobiles and other automobiles, operated by the different departments are almost beyond repairing, all because they have been neglected to effect that rigid economy.

We are asking you, Dear Reader—is this economy?

Lucky for the people that the CWA came along, and we welcome it, for now we can do a little repairing without any cost to the taxpayers whatsoever. Our public buildings need fixing and fixing badly.

Economy for a reputation and economy to save the taxpayer money are two different things.

Wagner Will Remain Head of Labor Board

Washington, D. C. — The White House announced that at the request of President Roasevelt, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York had agreed to remain indefinitely as chairman of the National Labor Board.

Senator Wagner recently declared that he desired to be relieved of the chairmanship because of his imperative duties in the Senate. Following a conference with the President, the New York Senator disclosed that subchairmen will be named to carry on the board's active work.

Criminal Caused Wreck

Crash of "Pennsy" Train Traced By ICC to Tampering With Track.

The Bureau of Safety reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission that the wreck of the Pennsylvania's "Cavalier Limited" near Salisbury, Md., last August, was due to "malicious tampering with the track." The track had been fixed in such a way as to derail the train without interferring with the signal system. Tools stolen from a work gang were used to do the work.

The engineer, fireman and two others on the "Calavier" were killed, and six persons were injured.

History Shows That Inflation or Fiat Money Has Been Detriment to Country

Much confusion results from discussing inflation without knowing exactly what we mean by it. There are various kinds of inflation, some constructive, some very destructive. Government borrowing to furnish credit for relief, employment, aid to farmers and other necessary recovery measures, is called inflation (budgetary inflation); so is government action to reduce the gold value of the dollar and raise the price level. Inflation of this kind is often called "reflation" to signify that it is an effort to restore the values destroyed by deflation. These measures have been part of the reconstruction program. The fear is that they may lead to another form of inflation: uncontrolled currency inflation through "fiat" money, or paper money without gold backing ("greenbacks"). This is the kind of inflation which brought disaster to France, Germany and other nations after the war; it is the overhanging fear now.

What is a paper dollar? It is only the Government's promise to pay one dollar in currency. If the Government cannot pay, the dollar is worthless. At present, the major part of our paper money, Federal Reserve Notes, is backed by a gold reserve held in the United States Treasury, amounting to 40% of its face value. This gold backing is required by law. Before we left the gold standard in April, 1933, all our money could be exchanged for gold at the U. S. Treasury; and today, although gold payments are not being made the gold reserve is still held in the Treasury as before. As long as this gold reserve is ample to redeem our paper currency it is not likely that people will lose confidence in it. But should Congress start the printing presses and issue paper money without gold backing, the fear is that it would be forced to issue more and more "greenbacks" and our paper currency would fast shrink away in value.

What happens in inflation by fiat money? During the revolutionary war Congress started the printing presses and issued paper dollars to pay war expenses. This fiat money was issued in such large quantities that it finally began to depreciate. By 1779 a paper dollar was worth about 5 cents in gold. Butter sold for 12 paper dollars a pound, flour $1,575 a barrel and in Virginia a good pair of shoes cost $5,000.

It is easy to see what happens to workers' wages under such conditions. Although wages rise somewhat, prices rise much faster and the workers' real wage shrinks to almost nothing. Savings vanish. Dollars you keep for a month may shrink to 25 cents or less. Workers always lose in inflation. Only one group gains—the wealthy who can speculate by borrowing money and buying goods. A man who has capital enough to borrow $10,000 may buy stocks or property worth that amount; where prices rise so that his investment is worth $15,000 or $20,000 he may sell, repay his loan, and still have $5—$10,000. If he is clever he will repeat this until he has made a fortune. Inflation takes money from the workers and gives it to the wealthy. Once paper money starts to depreciate in value, the government is forced to issue more and more of it to replace losses. Also, pressure from the powerful groups who gain by inflation becomes irresistable. Experience has shown that once inflation by fiat money is started, it becomes a veritable Niagara, impossible to check.

The effect of fiat money inflation at present would be to take from the workers any income gains they have had and put increased wealth and power in the hands of high property owners. Uncontrolled inflation could destroy the effects of the recovery program.

Why Inflation?

History shows that in the past fiat money has usually been issued to meet an overwhelming government deficit. Large Federal borrowings in the last three years have alarmed many who fear that the government will not be able to pay off its debt except by issuing fiat money. Has this view any basis in fact?

At the close of 1933, after three years of depression, the public debt was $23,800,000,000; in 1919 after three years of war it was $25,480,000,000. Our national income in 1919 was $68,300,000,000; in the next 11 years we paid off $9,000,000,000 of the debt. By 1929, with a population larger by 16,000,000 and greatly increased producing power our debt paying capacity was considerably larger; the national income had reached $85,000,000,000. In three years of war our debt increased by $24,500,000,000; in three years of depression by only $7,000,000,000. With our present capacity to pay debts in normal times and our present gold reserve it would not seem unreasonable to replace private credit by extending Federal credit to a far greater extent than has yet been attempted.

In 1933, the Federal income from taxes exceeded 1932. Figures for 1933 show an income of $2,506,143,000 compared to $1,820,578,000 in 1932, a gain of 38%. The emergency uses of Federal credit, replacing bank credit, are stimulating business recovery and business income. Thus they are providing the means for repayment of our debt increases. Fear of inflation on this ground seems to have little basis.

History shows no example of uncontrolled inflation in a country with a large gold reserve. Our gold stock at present is the largest of any country in the world; it is larger by 47%, or $1,400,000,000 than it was when the public debt reached its peak in 1919. It is far more than enough to support our present paper currency. These facts show no reason for fiat money inflation because of the public debt.

Laborers' Union Meets Next Wednesday In Labor Temple

Laborers' Union, Local No. 304 will hold their regular meeting next Wednesday evening, January 24th in the Labor Temple.

This will be the first meeting of the local in their new headquarters, and it is expected that the meeting will be well attended by the members.

Electrical Worker Passes On

Brother W. H. Seed, a well known member of the Electrical Workers' Union, Local No. 595 died suddenly last Sunday morning as the result of a stroke. The deceased was recognized in the east bay district as an excellent electrician, a good fellow and a staunch union man.

Brother Seed's loss to the labor movement is regretted and his congenial presence at his local's meetings will be missed. The heartfelt sympathy of the electrical workers, and all of those who knew him is extended to the bereaved family.

Supreme Court Verdict Upholds Emergency Law

Five-Four Decision Holds Minnesota Mortgage Foreclosure Moratorium Is Constitutional.

Washington, D. C.—By a five-four decision the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the constitutionality of a law enacted by the Minnesota legislature establishing a two-year moratorium foreclosures.

The decision committed the court to the principle that emergencies call into being powers in the Federal Constitution giving the Government authority to suspend contracts and similar instruments in order to cope with economic hardships arising out of crises like the business depression.

Although the National Industrial Recovery Act passed by the special session of Congress was not under consideration, the principle contained in the Minnesota statute is reflected in the Federal law. Competent observers therefore conclude that if the Recovery Act comes before the Supreme Court it will be found justified by the general welfare clause of the Federal Constitution.

The decision revealed a line-up of liberals and conservatives which has been established in former decisions of the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Hughes wrote the majority opinion, which was supported by Justices Brandeis, Stone, Roberts, and Cardoza. The four regular conservatives, Justice Sutherland Van Devanter, McReynolds and Butler, expressed emphatic contrary views in an opinion by Sutherland.

Buy only union made stoves. Spark, Occidental and Wedgewood are union.

DANCES AT ROOSEVELT CLUB, MOOSE HALL, ARE NON-UNION; DON'T PATRONIZE

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BACKGROUND OF LABOR

In the crushing and heartrending turmoil with which the people of the whole United States are grappling two outstanding elements are plainly coming to the front. One is the industrial worker slowly organizing but steadily fighting his way to the front. The other is the farmer, who is nothing more nor less than an agricultural worker, even more slowly organizing and groping about for more effective means of expression of his interests.

These two rising groups of our present civilization already have won the right to citizenship and the right to vote. They have the numbers to assume economic and political leadership any time a large enough percentage becomes wise enough to organize. But in the background lie centuries of chattel slavery and serfdom. Few people realize how large percentages of our present day population trace their ancestry back to slaves and serfs, who were hopelessly bound to their masters less than two hundred years ago. Remnants of servility and strong strains of slave and serf psychology still dominate the minds and lives of millions, thus greatly retarding the progress of human freedom and greatly slowing up and hampering complete emancipation of all labor.

In view of this background of subjection and thralldom it could hardly be expected that the entire human race, least of all the offspring of former slaves and serfs, all of a sudden should become one well organized, completely educated and thoroughly disciplined mass of producers, who would be on their tip toes continually and at all times ready to fight for their rights.

Before the workers can be expected to do these things in actual practice there remains a tremendous amount of education, training, disciplining and organizing to be done. The dark background of the past must be lived down and the superstitions and beliefs instilled in the minds of those still held in bondage by misinformation must be replaced by intelligent conceptions of liberty and true democracy. This is the task which lies before us and which so many kept newspapers of today make it their special business not to help achieve. Instead of it being any wonder that we have progressed so slowly the wonder is that we have progressed at all. Not until the predominant groups of labor cease to be influenced and directed by others and become the masters and directors of their own destiny will labor, embracing all wage earners and all working farmers, assume its rightful place in society.

DOUBLE-CROSSING POLITICS DOOMED

For several generations labor has been steadily fighting its way towards securing for themselves and their fellowmen greater liberty and democracy. Labor, and to a lesser extent the farmers, have been organizing and putting up an active campaign for improved economic conditions for themselves and their families.

It has been a standing joke among manipulating politicians representing special interests to promise almost anything or everything to labor and farmers. The farmer is no more nor less, than a workingman, earning a living by the hardest kind of toil. But after the representatives desired by big business got in office, it was understood they were to do little or nothing for either the farmer or the wage earners, who had been duped into giving those in control another lease of life by helping to elect their henchmen to office.

Sometimes a political plum was handed out to the kind of a laboring man or to a farmer who would be willing to do the desired kind of political wire-pulling, but real remedial legislation was generally opposed and usually was prevented for years by those representing the entrenched interests, which had succeeded in attaining political control.

We now seem to have reached a stage in our political development, where that kind of double-crossing politics, no longer goes over. Unless something real and genuine is done by those given political power the chances are that in many, if not in most cases, political power will be taken from them the next election.

An unorganized mass of workers is helpless. Organized, disciplined and educated to know and understand what it is all about labor becomes all powerful and invincible. If you are a union member now, resolve to try as never before to convince others, who are not members, that they should join at the first opportunity. If you are not now a member of Organized Labor but are working for your living and eligible to join some union lose no time in becoming a member, and then get busy on getting as many more to join as possible.

The great lesson to be learned by all workers, who up to the present time have not as yet learned it, is that no permanent and lasting benefit can or ever will be gained and held permanently by labor unless they are organized and ready at all times to fight to keep it.

Organized Labor Demands New Policy In Codes of Fair Practice, Lewis Says

United Mine Workers' President Holds That Unless NRA Accepts 30-Hour Week and Higher Wages Congress Will Be Asked to Amend Recovery Act.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Strong criticism of the long work week and low wage rates in codes of fair competition established under the National Industrial Recovery Act and the employer dictatorship which enforces them, as well as disapproval of the National Recovery Administration's temporizing with employers who violate the labor section of the Act, characterized the address here on "Labor and the NRA" by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, before the meeting of the Academy of Political and Social Science. Unless these conditions were remedied by a change of administration policy, Organized Labor would mobilize its strength in Congress to amend the law and make the proposed policy mandatory, he said.

Labor Supports Recovery Act

"Organized Labor is a single unit in its approval of the objectives of the National Industrial Recovery Act," Mr. Lewis declared. "Labor may differ with the National Recovery Administration in its interpretations and policies, but as to the Act itself the support of Organized Labor, in a fundamental sense, is without reservation.

"From the standpoint of human welfare and economic freedom, we are convinced that there has been no legal instrument comparable with it since President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of 70 years ago. We also are convinced that the principles embodied in the Recovery Act represent America's chief hope, not only for economic recovery, but for a better economic and social life in the future."

Shorter Hours and Higher Pay Asked

But the head of the Mine Workers has no illusions about the elements necessary to bring about economic recovery. "Mass purchasing power," he declared, "must be increased in order to absorb the constantly growing output of mass production industries, and hours of work must be reduced, while earnings are maintained, in order that those who were technologically displaced before the existing depression, and who may have been displaced since 1929 by improved methods and further mechanization of industry, may be reemployed."

So far, he said, the work week prescribed in the codes is too long and the wages too low to accomplish these objectives. "The present policy with the exception of minimum wage rates, is more or less temporizing, and exceedingly slow in its application."

New Policy Demanded

To meet this condition the National Recovery Administration, he said, "should announce a new definite policy for the guidance of industry to which all codes should be required in principle to conform. This policy should be broader than that now existing, and should include, not only minimum wage rates and maximum hours, but definite price and production objectives."

"The ultimate objectives as to policy and procedure of the National Recovery Administration should be immediately announced and stated to be the standards which must be included by industries in their codes. To my mind, these shandards should be:

"1. Hours of work per week to be reduced, as far as practicable, to a general level of 30 hours a week, of five six-hour work days.

"2. Minimum wage rate of 50 cents per hour.

"3. General wage rates of 1926 raised sufficiently to produce the same weekly wage for shorter hours as earned per week before reduction in weekly schedule of hours.

"4. Production schedule as of 1926."

Work for All Jobless

Mr. Lewis expressed the belief that these standards would put most of the millions of unemployed to work, suggesting that if it were deemed inadvisable to make the change to 1926 conditions in one leap it could be accomplished by stages, but that hours should be reduced and rates of pay advanced proportionately in each stage.

New Legislation Visioned

"If some such constructive policy should not be adopted by the National Recovery Administration on its own initiative, it will be necessary for Organized Labor to seek an extension of Section 7 through legislation by the Congress," Mr. Lewis concluded. "This would necessarily take the form of the extension of Section 7 into a more general enumeration of mandatory industrial principles, or, in other words, of a more comprehensive industrial Bill of Rights, to include the following:

Labor Representation

"1. Complete co-partnership between capital and labor, by providing that Code Authorities, or code administrative agencies, should be composed of an equal number of representatives of employers and employes, with an impartial chairman, with the right to a vote in event of a tie, appointed by a National Recovery Administration, or, in other words, by the Government.

2. A maximum working day of six hours and a maximum 30-hour work-week for all codes.

"3. Minimum rates of pay for all codes sufficient to enable an unskilled worker to support his family in health and modest comfort, and to provide reasonable savings the contingencies of life.

"Equal pay for women performing the same work as men.

"5. The levying of assessments upon industries under the codes sufficient to yield funds for unemployment insurance payments, and old-age and disability pensions.

Prompt NRA Action Necessary

"The Recovery Act itself, in its more general provisions, as I have stated, provides complete authority for economic planning, including price and production control, and the adoption of such a constructive procedure by the National Recovery Act as I have already suggested.

"I hope the National Recovery Administration, therefore, will act on its own initiative, in accordance with the general powers it possesses and thus render unnecessary recourse to more explicit legislation by labor or other interested parties. Organized Labor hopes that it will act quickly."

A woman inquired of a negro porter the time of the train to Chicago. She then went to a white man and asked him.

The porter went to the white man afterwards and said, with a smile, "Perhaps she will believe it, now she has got it in black and white."—Northern Mail.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE"

The following persons and firms after a thorough examination into the causes at issue, have been deemed unworthy of the patronage of members of Organized Labor and their friends.

Bakeries

Piedmont Cakery, 3605 Market St.
Mary Jane Pie Shop, 1105 12th St.
New Athens, 1651 Seventh St.
Verzie's Home Bakery, Hayward
Dad's Cookie Co., 414 23rd Ave.

Boot and Shoe Repair Shops

Zinke's Shoe Repairing Shops.

Printing and Newspapers

Piedmont Press 3953 Piedmont Ave.
W. S. Fry, 306 12th St.
Berkeley Gazette Publishing Co.
West Coast Printing Co., 467 4th St.
McKee-Abbott, Hall-White Printing Co. 2041 Livingston St.

Theaters

Lincoln Theatre, Alameda.
Moulin Rouge Theatre, 485 8th St.
Royal Theatre, 9717 E. 14th St.

Meats, Ham and Bacon

West End Meat Market, 1521 Webster Street, Alameda.
Ruebling Meat Market, 3803 San Pablo Ave., Emeryville.
Owens Meat Co., Grand and Webster
Kessler's, 6th Street Market
Kessel Bros. 6th Street Market
All Oriental Markets

Restaurants and Cafeterias

Allen's Cafe, 419 15th Street
Marne Cafe, 1631 Telegraph Avenue.
Riveria Cafe, 468-19th St.
Eiffel Tower, 2069 Broadway
Caliente Cafe, 1340 E. 12th St.
Colonial Cafeteria, 1506 Franklin St.
Hotel Oakland, 13th and Harrison
Wilson's 19th and Broadway
Rainbow Cafe, 1218 Broadway
Foster's White Lunches

Miscellaneous

Roosevelt Social Club, 12th & Clay
Radio Doctor, 1510 Hopkins
Hopkins Radio, 4002 Hopkins St.
E & H Radio, 3852 Telegraph Ave.
Farr's Food Store, 3326 Grand Ave.
Bell's Ice Delivery, 2647 Fruitvale Ave.
De Luxe Laundry, 1745 E. 14th St.
Nob Hill Creamery, Solano and San Pablo Ave.
Mutual Ice Company, 1851 67th Ave.
Radio Station KLX.
Leamington Barber Shop
Barber Shop, 435 12th Street
Peerless Stages System.
Leed's Shoe Store, 1315 Washington
Peerless Boiler Shop, 2020 E. 12th
Dick's Express, 6526 Telegraph Ave.
Cook's Oil Company
Ray Oil Burner Company
Pioneer Farm Creamery, Berkeley
Co-Op. Mfg. Co., overalls, jumpers, work shirts
Goldstone Bros., overalls, jumpers, work shirts
Marchant Calculating Machine Co.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

Gwin Mortuary, 6th Ave., E. 14th Street.
Marshall Steel Company, Berkeley
San Pablo Coffee Shop, 1915 San Pablo Ave.
Motorcycle Race Track, Emeryville
Newberry Store, 19th and Broadway
Grayson's, 13th and Washington.
Moore Clothing, 1450 Broadway.
Western Dairy Prod., 24th and Grove
Best Foods Corporation.
H. C. Lovett Spray Co., Ltd.
Spott Electric Co., 2095 Broadway
Scott-Buttner Electric Co., 19 Grand
Telegraph Market, 45th - Telegraph
Ansel Electric Co., 1401 Park St., Alameda

Directors of Funerals

THE GRANT D.
MILLER
MORTUARY

MAIN OFFICE AND CHAPELS
2372 E. 14th St.
Telephone: FRuitvale 0511
CATHEDRAL CHAPEL
2850 Telegraph Avenue
Telephone: GLencourt 6424
C. T. DRENNAN, Manager
H. G. SIMENS, Assistant Manager

Relief For Tuberculosis Offered By Oakland Clinic

If you are unable to pay a doctor **The East Bay Lung Clinic** will help you.

The purpose of the clinic is to give **careful individual treatment**, without charge, to **those who are unable to pay.**

We invite you to visit the clinic at **532 15th street, Oakland** or send for our **printed information.** If you have Tuberculosis you will find **immediate efficient attention, kindly** and **courteously given.**

The treatment rooms are spacious, well ventilated and completely equipped for the **most modern treatment of tuberculosis.** X-Ray, Flourscopic, Ultra Violet Ray machines and Phneumothorax appartus is all a part of the plant. All medicines may be obtained at the clinic for cost or purchased from any pharmacy that the patient may desire. Tuberculin tests, laboratory tests of urine, blood, and sputum are made at the clinic **without charge.**

The only charges made are actual costs of medicines and $4.00 for X-Ray when deemed necessary.

When a patient enters the clinic a history of the case is taken and a complete physical examination is made. If necessary, an X-Ray of the chest is made and explained to the patient. Each patient is made to know the truth of his own condition. If Tuberculosis is found present and the patient is able to attend the clinic, free daily treatment is given by the medical director.

The purpose of these treatments is **to build up the body faster than the tissues are being torn down.** They consist of Ultra Violet Ray exposures, Intravenous injections and medications and tonic by mouth.

Excellent results are being obtained at the **East Bay Lung Clinic,** 532 15th street, Oakland, Phone TEmplebar 8922, where **patients progress rapidly, gaining three to six pounds weekly.**

Congressman Griswold Introduces AFL Pay Bill

Washington, D. C.—Representative Glenn Griswold of Indiana introduced in the House of Representatives the bill, sponsored by the American Federation of Labor General Legislative Committee on Federal Legislation, for the immediate repeal of the 15 per cent pay slash now imposed upon hundreds of thousands of Government employes by the economy law enacted by the last session of Congress.

The bill, which was referred to the Committee on Expenditures, specifically states that its purpose is "to repeal the Government pay cut for the purpose of restoring purchasing power." Its number is "H. R. 6603."

Lackawanna Shop Men Secure Wage Increase

New York, N. Y.—Officials of the Lackawana Railroad increased the wages of 3,000 shop employes in all locomotive mechanical plants from Hoboken to Buffalo four cents per hour, amounting to 32 cents per day. The higher rates became effective January 15.

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Clay, 14th, 15th HOlliday 3131

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19c

Genuine Paris garters . . . regularly 35c pair . . . now a 3 p m. special, Friday. Limit 2 pairs. A "Super-Value Days" bargain.

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Clay, 14th & 15th Sts., Oakland
HOlliday 3131

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Branch Office
Elmhurst Chapel
Telephone TRinidad 4242
LADY ATTENDANT

Employers Opposition to Collective Bargaining Menaces Workers' Rights

AFL Metal Trades Department Secretary Declares Anti-Union Employers Are Scuttling Right to Organize and Collectively Guaranteed in Recovery Act.

Washington, D. C.—The militant opposition to collective bargaining with bona fide trade unions manifested by many employers operating under NRA codes of fair competition is pregnant with danger to the toilers and calls for nation-wide organization of all working men and women into effective unions to protect by mobilization of their economic strength the rights guaranteed to them by the National Industrial Recovery Act, but largely nullified by the persistent refusal of employers to obey the letter of the law.

This significant declaration was made by John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement entitled "Breakers Ahead," which reviews the experience of the workers during the first six months of the NRA with various forms of antagonism to the rights of the masses which the congenital enemies of labor have developed even under the wings and despite the talons of the Blue Eagle.

Triple Fight Against Unions

According to Mr. Frey, anti-union employers have centered in two fields many of their activities against labor's rights as set forth in both the letter and the spirit of the Recovery Act. They have refused, he said, to recognize the right to organize and choose collective bargaining representatives, without employer interference, specifically guaranteed by the Recovery Act; and they have given him firm support to the notorious company union.

On the specific question of the menace to the workers contained in the continued animus toward collective bargaining shown by a large number of employes, Mr. Frey said, in part:

Labor's Rights in Recovery Act

"Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act guarantees labor's right to organize and to carry on collective bargaining. It is essential that the law should contain this provision in view of the far-reaching effect of the Act in building up the membership of employers' organizations. Had the law not contained this provision it would have materially assisted industry to organize on the one hand, and left labor helpless, tied hand and foot to the industrial chariot wheels.

Collective Bargaining Opposed

"The motives of employers organized into industrial associations under the codes, are no different from what they were before. Many of them are vigorously opposed to both the principle and the practice of collective bargaining. They do not intend that it shall exist if they can prevent it. The same staff of legal counsel maintained by numerous national associations of employers, who worked to disrupt the trade union movement only a few years ago, are now using their skill as lawyers to assist employers in preventing the development of collective bargaining

(Continued on Page 3)

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GREAT
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• Rugs
• Lamps
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Sensational sale of the entire stock of H. & O. Brinkman, 960 Mission street, San Francisco! This big stock is being offered at sacrifice prices!

(Second and Third Floor)

Official Minutes of Central Labor Council

Oakland, California, Jan. 15, 1934.

The regular meeting of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County was called to order on the above date at the hour of 8:00 p. m., by President William P. Fee.

The following were noted as present:

Apple, Bowbeer, Clark, DeBlois, Doyle, J. H., Farro, Fee, Forbes, Fulmer, Hipkins, Kennedy, Knight, Koenig, Kremer, Kuebler, Langley, Larripa, Lawrence, J., Lewis, C. A., Manning, G., Manning, J., Miller, J. F., Morris, A., Murphy, Nelson, O'Kane, Price, Quinn, Roberts, Robertson, Rodgers, Rowell, Schnarr, Sommermeyer, Spooner, Sweeney, M., Theobald, Thompson, Wagner, Wallace, Wildman, Winsby.

Report of Business Agent—

The business agent in his report called attention to a telegram which had been handed in to him by Brother James H. Quinn, Councilman for the City of Oakland, which was addressed to John F. Hassler, City Manager, by the United States Conference of Mayors in session at Washington, D. C., calling attention to the imperative necessity of a continuation of the CWA program, and requesting that telegrams be sent to President Roosevelt, Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins and the Senators and Congressmen from this district, urging that definite steps be taken to adequately continue the CWA program. The business agent recommended that the request be complied with.

The report of the business agent for the week ending January 15, 1934, and the recommendation submitted was adopted.

Credentials—

From the Journeymen Barbers' Union, Local No. 134, naming Jack Theobald, Frank DeBlois, George Knight and William A. Kuebler.

Communications—

From the Central Labor Council of Portland, Oregon, requesting information regarding the City Manager form of government in Oakland. Referred to the secretary for reply.

From the American Federation of Labor, enclosing copy of the Monthly Survey of Business as of January, 1934. Filed for reference.

From Harry G. Williams, auditor and assessor for the City of Oakland, calling attention to the fact that he has a large number of interesting cards setting forth the engineering details of the Oakland City Hall which he will gladly supply to those interested. Filed and the delegates requested to take note.

From the Community Chest, requesting the privilege of sending a speaker to a meeting of the Central Labor Council. Referred to the secretary to make the necessary arrangements.

Bills—

Bills were referred to the trustees for audit.

Reports of Committees—

The executive committee recommended that the request of the Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, anent placing the Roosevelt Social Club, which gives dances in the Moose Hall, on the official "We Don't Patronize" list be complied with.

The committee further recommended that the request of the Butchers' Union, Local No. 120, anent placing the Dietz Brothers Pork and Sausage Stand in the Tenth Street Market on the official "We Don't Patronize" list be laid over. The committee also recommended that the request of the Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses' Union, Local No. 31, anent placing the Allen's Cafe, 419 Fifteenth Street, on the official "We Don't Patronize" list, be complied with.

The report of the executive committee and the recommendations submitted was concurred in.

Trustees' Report—

Trustees reported favorably on bills presented; report accepted, warrants ordered drawn and bills paid.

Approval of Minutes—

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as published in the East Bay Labor Journal.

Reports of Unions—

Delegate Roberts of the Operating Engineers' Union, Local No. 507, made a detailed report regarding the unfair activities of the American Building Maintenance Company, which has contracted its services to the Bank of America and the various theaters of this district. He related in detail the policy of the Company referred to in the matter of low wages and working conditions. He also related the details of a recent trip he had made in the interest of the engineers which extended as far as Arizona.

Delegate Wagner of the Butchers' Union, Local No. 120, called the attention of the delegates to a condition wherein maintenance work is being sub-let with the objective in view of the lowering of wage structures.

Delegate Thompson of the Theatrical Janitors' Union gave the delegates complete information regarding the efforts being made to destroy his organization and told of the intolerable working conditions under which his group is compelled to work.

Delegate John Manning of the Beer Bottlers' Union, Local No. 293, advised the delegates that their general secretary, Albert J. Rodgers, had passed away in San Francisco, last Sunday morning.

Delegate Theobald of the Barbers' Union, Local No. 134, advised the delegates regarding the barbers' code and urged the co-operation of the membership in putting the proposed code into effect. He thanked Secretary Spooner for his co-operation.

Brother Rodgers of the Auto Mechanics' Union, Lodge No. 1546, advised the delegates regarding the progress that his craft is making. He stated that the Berkeley De Soto agency and the Emeryville Garage are now operating under union conditions.

Delegate Miller of the Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses' Union, Local No. 31, reported that he had removed the union house card from the Ideal Lunch, 1215 Jefferson street, and the place known as Helen's Kitchen, 705 Clay street. He stated that a member of his organization by the name of Donald Green has opened an eating place known as Don's Buffeteria, 1425 Franklin street, which will be operated under union conditions. Delegate Miller thanked the delegates of the council for the co-operation given his organization and thanked Brother James H. Quinn, councilman and editor of the East Bay Labor Journal, for the aid extended to his craft. He concluded his report by stating that Brother Frank Johnstone has been called away to another territory on organization work and would in the future avail himself of the services of Secretary Spooner in matters pertaining to the welfare of the culinary workers.

Unfinished Business—

Delegate Sweeney of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, Local No. 119, asked a question of information regarding a man who is receiving a pension from the city and is employed at the Fairmont Hospital at a monthly salary. Complete information regarding this individual was given to the delegates by Delegate Roberts of the Operating Engineers' Union, Local No. 507 who, many years ago, waged a determined fight to eliminate the condition referred to by Delegate Sweeney.

Good of the Council—

Delegate Clark of the Theatrical Janitors' Union, spoke in opposition to the efforts of the communist's to curtail the effectiveness of the CWA projects and stated that he was of the opinion that Organized Labor should do something to stop the agitation referred to.

New Business—

No new business.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer—

For the week ending January 15, 1934. Adopted.

Adjournment—

There being no further business appearing the council then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. A. SPOONER, Secretary.

Probably Cost Plenty

"Darling, the stork has brought you a little baby sister, and it weighs seven pounds!"

"How much a pound was it, auntie?"

Nation Plans Birthday Gift for President, An Endowment for Warm Springs Foundation

"More than 300,000 people in America . . . are partly or wholly crippled. About half of this number are victims of infantile paralysis. Most of them could be greatly benefitted if adequate facilities existed."

From a statement by President Roosevelt.

A birthday ball in every community in the United States in honor of President Roosevelt on his 52nd anniversary on January 30 is planned by a committee of national leaders headed by Colonel Henry L. Doherty. The proceeds are to go to an endowment for the nation-wide work of the Warm Springs Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the presidency of which was the only outside interest retained by Mr. Roosevelt when he entered the White House. Upper picture, a group of child patients at Warm Springs; lower left, President Roosevelt dining with child patients at Warm Springs; right, one of the many child victims of infantile paralysis who are regaining the use of their limbs at Warm Springs. Among nearly 100 leaders on the national committee are General Pershing, Cardinal Hayes, William Green, Owen D. Young, Will Rogers, Will H. Hays and Edsel Ford.

Repeal of 15 Per Cent Federal Pay Reduction Is Asked By A.F.L.

Representatives of 5,000,000 Union Members Organize Committee in Washington to Shape Legislation Covering Wages, Jobless Insurance and Other Legislation.

Washington, D. C.—The most important legislation affecting the economic and social interest of all Government employes is the repeal of the 15 per cent wage cut in the Economy Act and the safeguarding of wages set by wage boards, declared a resolution unanimously adopted by representatives of three million members of the American Federation of Labor at a militantly disposed meeting held in the Executive Council chamber of the A. F. of L. building here.

The meeting resulted in the establishment of the American Federation of Labor General Legislative Committee on Federal Legislation made up of representatives of the A. F. of L. and affiliated national and international unions and representatives of the four railroad brotherhoods to carry on a militant movement for all legislation concerning employes of the Federal Government.

The organization was also approved by representatives of four railroad brotherhoods, bringing the workers represented up to 5,000,000.

Green Presides

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., who presided at the meeting, pointed out that the American Federation of Labor has a big legislative program planned covering many matters of great interest to the workers.

E. C. Babcock, president of the American Federation of Government Employes, declared that the primary legislative activities should be directed toward the repeal of the wage reduction section of the Economy Act.

Labor Officials Back Program

John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; M. J. Garrett of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada; Leo E. George, president, and Gilbert E. Hyatt, legislative representative, of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks; Thomas Lane of the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' International Union of America, and W. J. Gallagher of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, and many others supported the plan to prepare a measure for the consideration of Congress.

NRA Amendment Urged

The conference also approved of seeking amendments to the National Recovery Act, a State fund for workmen's compensation insurance, and unemployed insurance. A bill for old-age pensions in the District of Columbia has already been presented to Congress by Senator Capper of Kansas and Representative Norton of New Jersey, it was reported.

There was a frank discussion of all matters pertaining to legislation, and especially of the refusal of employers to obey the National Recovery Act. Mr. Green said that there were many who were disappointed at the failure of employers, especially great corporations, to respect Section 7-A of the Act by refusing to deal with bona fide trade unions.

Legislative Committee Members

The A. F. of L. General Committee appointed to secure the restoration of Government workers' pay and forward all other Federal legislation vital to the interests of working men and women consists of the following persons:

W. C. Husning, National legislative representative and general organizer, American Federation of Labar, chairman; Gilbert E. Hyatt, legislative representative, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, secretary; M. T. Finnan, secretary, National Association of Letter Carriers.

William C. O'Neill, secretary-treasurer, Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; Leo E. George, president, National Federation of Post Office Clerks; N. P. Alifas, representative, Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; Frank J. Coleman, representing the International Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union of North America.

Clyde M. Mills, International Typographical Union, representing the Printing Trades Unions; William Collins, president, Railway Mail Association; E. Claude Babcock, president, American Federation of Government Employes; C. L. Rosemund, president, International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions.

John P. Corbett, national legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. B. Jackson, national legislative representative, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; W. D. Johnson, national legislative representative, Order of Railway Conductors; A. F. Stout, national legislative representative, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes.

Late Highlights In Subsidy Scandal

Charles A. Lindbergh, most famous of aviators, received as a gift $250,000 worth of stock in the Transcontinental Air Transport Corporation, commonly known as the T. A. T. With this stock came careful instructions as to the way it should be handled to keep "all records clear for income tax purposes."

The official correspondence of Walter F. Brown, Postmaster General of the Hoover Administration, was burned in the departmental furnace by order of Brown's secretary two days before Brown left office.

Brown conferred freely with representatives of the big air companies and fixed terms of contracts so that "outside" concerns would have little or no chance to get those contracts.

A block of stock of the T. A. T. was given to Pittsburg Aviation, Inc., a Mellon company, because of the "political influence of the Mellon family in Pennsylvania."

Employers Opposition to Collective Bargaining Menaces Workers' Rights

(Continued from Page 2)

between employers and organized workmen.

Code Authorities Are Anti-Labor

"The membership of the code authority under a large number of the codes, is composed of employers who, for years, have been openly and frankly opposed to collective bargaining. So far, with the exception of one or two codes, there is no provision for collective bargaining or of a form of organization under the code through which collective bargaining could be carried on.

National Labor Board Overwhelmed

"If collective bargaining had made headway, as it should have done under the codes, there would be much less work for the National Labor Board under Senator Wagner to occupy its energies. In fact, the National Labor Board can not possibly consider and pass upon the large number of serious disputes which have arisen in industry because of the absence of collective bargaining.

"Regional Boards, under the authority of the National Labor Boards, have been set up in the principal industry centers, and these are overwhelmed by the number of cases referred to them.

Labor Action Outside of Codes Visioned

"If under the codes, a much more complete organization is established for employers, and the codes fail to set up the provisions through which collective bargaining can be carried on, then labor faces a condition where to receive consideration it must act outside of the provisions of the codes, or surrender and become voiceless.

"To be forced into such a position would be unfortunate for American Industry, as it would be for American workmen. It would be an evidence that the necessary balance between the rights and opportunities provided for employers and wage earners had not been established; that the fullest practical measure of industrial equality and industrial justice had not functioned under the codes.

Employers Boycott Unions

"Before the World War the United States was recognized as the principal industrial nation whose employers refused to recognize the right of their employes to trade union organigation and the industrial practice of collective bargaining. After the depression of 1921, the United States became more notoriously than ever a non-union country, a nation whose industries were well organized, and who used their organization, among other things, to prevent their employes from enjoying a similar right."

Mr. Frey declared that under the NRA "the necessity for organization becomes almost mandatory upon employers," while employes are menaced by company unions, with collective bargaining recognized in many instances only when it suits the employers. He deplored this condition as contrary to the full purpose of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and said that if this policy continues it will place the American wage earners under an unjust handicap.

Unions Are Labor's Salvation

"The breakers ahead are menacing. Labor must be made to recognize the danger," Mr. Frey concluded. "Wage earners must be made to see that their salvation does not depend alone upon guarantees in the law, invaluable as these guarantees are.

"Unless American wage earners make use of these guarantees; unless they organize; unless they insist upon the operation of the codes in a manner which gives them identical or equivalent benefits to those enjoyed by their employers, then their good ship may be driven against the rocks of inequitable industrial conditions, and untold effort and sacrifice will be required before it can be salvaged."

Loans To Railroads

L. & N. E. Car Order Will Create 2,800,000 Hours of Employment.

The Lehigh & New England Railroad obtained $1,500,000 from the Public Works Administration for the purchase of 500 freight cars. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes said the allotment would create 2,800,000 man hours of employment.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad was granted $225,000, bringing its allotment for the purchase of new equipment to $18,290,000.

The Peerless Stage System is unfair to Organized Labor. Do not patronize.

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RADIO STATION
KLX
The TRIBUNE STATION is on the National "UNFAIR LIST" of the American Federation of Musicians and the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Alameda County Central Labor Council.
We ask our friends of Organized Labor NOT TO PATRONIZE firms that sponsor programs over this radio station.

We Pay Your Bills
If $100 to $2,000 will pay your bills, we can help you. No co-signers or endorsers required. A regular income, and an honest desire to pay all your debts, is all we require.
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$2.49 pr.
Good husky shoes with oak bend soles and leather heels. Brown. Sizes 1 to 6. $2.49.
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Broadway-20th-Telegraph

CAN'T BUST 'EM
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WORK CLOTHES
Carpenters' Overalls $2.15
Frisco Jeans 2.00
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Blue Bib (best grade) Overalls 1.55
Painters' Bib Overalls 1.50
Money-Back Smith.
COR. WASHINGTON & 12TH STREETS.
OAKLAND - - - - CALIF.

The Central Labor Council of Alameda County Asks That You DO NOT Patronize

UNFAIR BAKERIES LISTED IN THE LABOR JOURNAL

FOSTER'S BAKERIES AND LUNCHES; Piedmont Cakery, 3605 Market St., Mary Jane Pie Shop, 1105 12th St., New Athens, 1651 Seventh St., Verzie's Home Bakery, Hayward, Dad's Cookie Co., 414 23rd Ave.

SEE LIST IN THIS NEWSPAPER

Business Clubs Pledge Assistance to Bakers In Campaign Against Foster's; Patronage Dwindling Rapidly, Is Report

In their campaign against all Foster's White Lunches and Bakeries, for the unfair attitude shown towards members of the Bakers' Union and the low wage paid all bakers, the Bakers' Union here has been assured the support of women's clubs and business and fraternal organizations, stating that they will withdraw all patronage possible until the management of the Foster's bakeries pays the prevailing wage scale to its employes.

According to reports received by the Journal, patronage at all Foster's White Lunches and Bakeries is dwindling rapidly and with the assurance of the above mentioned clubs one can readily see that it is not profitable to pay low wages to employes when all other lunches and bakeries of a similar nature pays a decent and living wage.

The membership of Organized Labor has played an important part in the campaign against all Foster's White Lunches and Bakeries and has withdrawn all patronage, and has requested its friends to do likewise. Organized Labor in Alameda County is estimated at a strength of over 60,000, including friends, and is an important cog-in-the-wheel when it comes to patronage.

Members of Organized Labor, their families and friends have pledged their continued support to the Bakers' Union and will do everything possible to withdraw patronage from the Foster's White Lunches and Bakeries.

Stay away from all Foster's White Lunches and Bakeries, both in San Francisco and Alameda counties. They are non-union in every respect.

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1219-23 Washington St.
Purveyors of best quality MEATS
And Food Products. No waste—Most Economical at our Low Prices

NEW LABOR TEMPLE
Halls and Offices For Rent
562 11TH STREET
Phone GLencourt 2474

Painters Win Union Pay On Federal Buildings

Washington, D. C.—Union painters in the District of Columbia won a final decision in favor of the union rate of wages as the prevailing rate in Washington. Conferences on the controversy were held in the Treasury Department at which representatives of the contracting painters on Federal work here and officials of Local Union No. 368, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America were present.

At the conclusion of the arguments Turner W. Battle, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, declared that the "information developed at these conferences tend to confirm the position previously taken by this Department that the prevailing rate of wages for painters in the District of Columbia has been during the life of this work and still is $1.37½ per hour."

The decision applies to all Federal buildings under construction in the District of Columbia.

Two negro women were discussing present conditions. One of them remarked: "It shuah is too bad, ain't it, dat dis heah depression had to come jes' when times is so hard."—Exchange.

Johnson Visions Shorter Work Week; Now Too Many Jobless

Washington, D. C.—General Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, expressed the opinion that "eventually the whole country has to go to a shorter work week." It was understood that he had in mind the average work week of forty hours prescribed in the President's re-employment agreement and in the codes of fair competition established under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Division Administrator A. D. Whiteside, in charge of the code, said he was unable to set a definite date when the survey of the data presented at the hearing would be completed and recommendations made to General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator.

The code is submitted by the National Restaurant Association, whose members evidently still cling to the outworn theory that profits are congenitally connected with long hours and low wages, actually had the audacity to propose a 54-hour week with $9.72 as the minimum weekly wage in the South and $12.42 in the North. Low as these wage rates are, the employers proposed to reduce them still further by deducting for meals and lodgings and tips.

In the hearing on the code held by the National Recovery Administration, Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, who appeared at the request of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance, criticized the entire wage schedule as essentially unjust, claiming that in reality the proposed minimum wage was $2.72 instead of the $9.72 set forth in the text of the code.

Employers' Wage Rates Riddled

Declaring that the "restaurant employes, like those in other industries, have wives, children, and other dependents to support," and that a decent living for their families could not be provided by the wage rates set out in the employers' proposed code, Mr. Morrison proceeded to analyze its wage rates with a keenness that left no valid support for its monstrous provisions. He said:

"After territorial and population differentials are taken into account, the minimum rates per hour proposed by the employers range from 23 to 28 cents in the North, and from 18 to 25 cents in the South.

"The code permits, if the employe elects, deductions for meals and lodgings not to exceed 25 cents per meal and $2.50 per week for lodgings, or for a six-day work week, a deduction of $7.

"The 18-cent minimum rate of pay would, on the basis of a 54-hour week, provide an employe with a full-time weekly income of $9.72 per week. The charge for meals and lodgings at the humble rates quoted in the code would require an expenditure of $7 per week. This would leave the employe $2.72 per week in cash.

Gratuities Scheme Condemned

"On the other hand if the employe were one who received gratuities, the employer would be responsible for a weekly wage of $4.86. The employe, for meals and lodging, would owe his employer $7, or $2.14 more than he would receive from the employer for his full week's work. Presumably, under the code, he would be forced to pay this sum to the employer from the gratuities he received.

"This comparison need not be elaborated upon. It constitutes in itself the most striking condemnation that can be made against the deficient minimum rates of pay proposed in the restaurant employers' code.

"This is the only conclusion to be drawn from the provision in the code that for those employes who customarily receive gratuities—waiters and waitresses—the employer becomes directly responsible for only 50 per cent of the minimum wage rates proposed! and the general public for the other 50 per cent."

$15 for 44-Hour Week

Concluding this argument against the minimum wage rates proposed in the restaurant owners code with the significant declaration that they "can mean nothing but starvation wages,"

See our "We Don't Patronize" list in this paper.

Labor Demands Removal Of Wisconsin NRA Chief

Milwaukee, Wis.—The resignation or removal of Dr. E. A. Fitzpatrick, NRA administrator for Wisconsin, was demanded recently by the State Federation of Labor.

Resolutions sent to Washington charged that Fitzpatrick "has been a handicap rather than a help in establishing collective bargaining and in securing workers' their rights under the Recovery Act."

URGES AGE PENSIONS

In a public address recently Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt urged Congress to enact a model old age pension law for the District of Columbia.

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AUXILIARY NOTES

HOW THE WOMEN ARE HELPING THROUGH THEIR ORGANIZATIONS

Notes of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Carpenters No. 160.

Tuesday evening, January 9th, the Ladies' Auxiliary of Carpenters No. 160 and brother carpenters (husbands) were guests of Sister Mae Bristow and Brother Bristow, at their home on Vicksburg Ave. This gathering served as a two-fold purpose entertainment to assist in the destruction of "old man depression," and talking on the unemployed situation. After an hour of lively discussion a section of the living room, where the fire burned brightly was set aside for those who wished to play cards. Bridge, Rummy, and Shoot 'Em were enjoyed. Prizes awarded the winners—Sisters Carter, Roinetad, Jenkins and Aileen O'Leary.

Buffet supper was served; decorations were red, blue and golden flowers, the Auxiliary's colors, yellow Margaretts.

Everyone present agreed that a good time was had and hoped for a continuance of such affairs in the social functions of Ladies' Auxiliary No. 160.

TESSIE O'LEARY, Press Cor.

Notes of Ladies' Auxiliary of I. A. of M. No. 97.

The social committee met at the home of Sister Dickson, on Ellis street, Berkeley, Wednesday, Jan. 10th. Luncheon was served at 12:30 that would tempt those on a strict diet. After a social chat, favors were made and arrangements completed for installation. Those present were: President, Sadie Taylor; Chairman, Marie Dixon; Sisters, Adams, Topp, Askew, Willstrop, McGuire and O'Leary.

Mrs. Fullerton assisted her mother, the hostess, Sister Dickson, in serving the luncheon.

Installation and Meeting

Friday evening, Jan. 12th, Ladies' Auxiliary No. 97 met in St. George Hall, President Sadie Taylor presided and greeted the sisters and brothers of No. 284 and 1546, who had assembled there to witness the installation of the officers-elect.

The hall was filled to overflowing. At the sound of the gavel the flag was escorted into the hall by Marshall Mary Logue and Conductress Agnes Hines and Warden Anna Pettit; after a salute to the flag the Star Spangled Banner was sung.

Committees made final reports and were dismissed with a vote of thanks.

The following restaurants were reported unfair: Marne Cafe, Riviera Cafe and the Eiffel Tower Cafe.

A request from Al. Morris of the Musicians' Union asking members of Organized Labor not to patronize the Oakland Tribune as they employ non-union musicians in their broadcasting station KLX.

Sister Emily Sultzar reported on the sick list.

The charter was draped in honor of our late Sister Kate Belle English. The meeting adjourned and the hall was prepared for installation.

International Second Vice President Christina Swan was presented with a beautiful bouquet as a token of esteem.

The installing of the new officers was successfully conducted by Installing Officer Marion Van Cott, assisted by Installing Conductress Anna Pettit. Installing Officer Marion Van Cott was very impressive in her rendition of the charges. She was ably assisted by Miss Cathleen Burke, who provided the music. The new officers seated will guide the destiny of Auxiliary No. 97 through the coming year.

The following program was rendered:

Violin solo—By Sister Gertrude Bradford, accompanied by Miss L. Wilson.

Vocal solo—By Miss T. Linck, accompanied by Miss L. Wilson.

Installing Officer Marion Van Cott presented the gavel to President Ora Granter—To you, Sister Granter, I extend by heartiest congratulations on attaining the office to which you have now been installed. You have been intrusted with this leadership of this lodge and I am sure you will do your utmost to lead us on to a higher goal than we have reached in the past. This gavel I now present to you is the emblem of authority; may you always use it wisely and well for the best interest of our order.

Solo by Miss T. Linck, accompanied by Miss L. Wilson; Miss Ora Granter responded. Her speech breathing lovely thoughts and high ideals expressed in beautiful words, was quite touching.

Past President Sadie Taylor was presented with a beautiful toilet set by Installing Officer Marion Van Cott in remembrance of her untiring efforts and for her very efficient work for the auxiliary during during her term as president. She responded in a well expressed speech and extended her congratulations to President Ora Granter and her corp of officers.

Vice President Rose Rodgers received a pretty basket of flowers from Miss Sadie Alexander of Golden Link-Rebeccas and a beautiful plant from her husband, business representative Frank Rodgers of No. 1546.

Installation and program concluded friends, sisters and brothers adjourned to the banquet hall where refreshments were served and enjoyed by all. Decorations of the tables were beautiful. In the center of the president and officers' table was a large floral "ship" of beautiful design, by Sister Dickson.

Sister Marie Dixon was chairman of the banquet hall.

President Ora Granter is visiting her brother in Orange City, Calif. He is a very sick man. Ladies' Auxiliary No. 97 wishes him a speedy recovery.

TESSIE O'LEARY, Press Cor.

Restaurant Code Wage Rates Are Held Very Unjust

A. F. of L. Secretary Says $9.72 Per Week Proposed by Employers Is Really Slashed to $2.72.

Washington, D. C.—The National Recovery Administration is still considering the minimum wage rates and maximum work weeg which restaurant owners will be permitted to impose upon thousands of restaurant employes throughout the United States by means of a fair competition code for the industry set up in conformity with the National Industrial Recovery Act.

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Pinchot Sings Bill To Pay Veteran Bonus

$50,000,000 to Be Distributed Among Pennsylvanians Who Served In the World War.

Harrisburg, Pa.—A 12-year fight to secure a state soldiers' bonus ended recently when Governor Gifford Pinchot left his bed in a New York hospital to sign legislation calling for payments aggregating $50,000,000 to men who served in the World War. No veteran will be paid more than $200.

The Pennsylvania legislature passed a bonus bill in 1922, but the state supreme court held it unconstitutional. The veterans then launched an amendment to the constitution, which the voters approved last fall. The recent special session enacted the enabling legislation.

Topside Down

"Help! Help!" cried an Italian laborer near the mud flats of the river.

"What's the matter?" came a voice from the construction shanty.

"Queek, bring da shovel, bring da peek. My Giovanni 'as stuck in da mud."

"How far in?"

"Up to da knees."

"Oh, let him walk out."

"No, no; he canna walk. He wronga end up."

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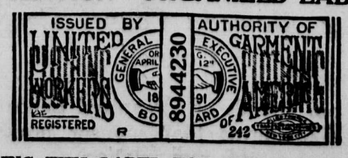

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